

BABIES OF THE POOR IN ST. LOUIS MAY NOW ENJOY THE LUXURY OF PURE MILK.



Commission Adopts Four Formulae to Fill the Average Need of Little Ones.

"In faith and hope the world will disengage. But all mankind's concern is charity."—Pope. A charity that is as wide as the earth, a love of mankind that has no selfish aims to encompass it, has caused Nathan Strauss of New York City, man of wealth, philanthropist, together with a small group of philanthropic people in St. Louis to go about a great work of charity that means life to many little children, happiness to many a mother who has looked at her babe in her arms, fearful for its life as she saw its pale, wan, half-starved and pinched features.

"Perhaps that parent bent o'er her babe, her eyes dissolved in dew, The big drops mingling with the milk he drew." This great charity that has been inaugurated here contemplates the furnishing to mothers of absolutely pure, modified and pasteurized milk for their babies at a nominal cost.

For years the statistics have shown that in all the large cities more babies die before they reach the age of one year than live. Men of science have investigated this alarming and distressing condition and they have decided, and their decision is based on facts, that the terrible mortality among children is due to the impure, germ-breeding and unsanitary milk that the babies are compelled to drink.

hope is held out for a change or more liberal treatment.

"Knowing that the Democratic party will make an issue of Philippine independence, as it did in 1900, this platform dodges the question and maintains a cowardly silence."

"Secretary Taft, speaking for the administration, has been working and begging for free trade with the islands, or a substantial reduction of duties, but the 'stand-patters' crushed him."

"It contains no promise to change a single schedule, or to take the shelter off the trusts. Having full knowledge that the American people desire to know its position on the 'Iowa Idea,' it dodges and keeps a cowardly silence. Knowing that a great section of this country demands a reciprocity with Canada, and urges it as a living and vital issue, it avoids it in a cowardly manner. Knowing that the people demand the prosecution of monopolistic trusts, it maintains a cowardly silence."

DEPENDS THE TRUSTS.

"It is the first platform of any party to defend the trusts, which it does by saying that they are an economic development of the times, and it seeks to give them an appearance of respectability by classing them with labor organizations, saying that neither of them must transgress the law, but it condemns no new legislation, nor a vigorous prosecution of the present laws. The Republican platform of four and eight years ago were far more specific on this point."

"The people demand the election of United States Senators by direct vote, but the platform avoids the issue."

"Notwithstanding the business depression which has been settling down upon the country for the last year, the decrease in revenues, a deficit staring the Government in the face, and the most extravagant administration in the history of the Union, the platform contains not a line or word in favor of economy or of reduction in expenditures."

SHAFROTH'S VIEWS.

Former Representative John F. Shafroth.

Washington, July 2.—Representative Alfred Lucking of the Detroit District gave the following as his views on the Republican platform recently adopted at Chicago:

"It is a platform of extravagant self-praise, of negotiations and of cowardly silence."

"Not a single direct statement or promise on a live question in it. No hope of self-government is held out to the Filipinos, nor of reversal of the policy of loot and carbo-bagism and military rule over those eight million people. Practicing in those islands a rule of despotic and selfish colonialism far worse than England's rule in the Eighteenth Century, not a ray of

it is the entire lack of any milk and the substitution thereof for the coarse food of the parents as sustenance for babies in arms.

The subject was brought to the attention of Mr. Strauss and that Jewish philanthropist, together with a small group of philanthropic people in St. Louis, has furnished to the city of St. Louis a complete pasteurizing plant and 1000 bottles for the distribution of the milk.

Not to be outdone by this generous man, Samuel Cupples, R. M. Strauss, Doctor J. H. Scherck, Doctor Albert Merrell, Doctor Walter Bernays, Doctor A. R. Kiefer, D. R. Wolfe, Bernard Greenfelder, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. O. R. Lake, Doctor Mary Tucker, Mrs. A. Ship, Miss Mary Hoxey, H. F. Langenberg, J. H. Lönberg, Mrs. August Frank, Mrs. E. H. Semler, Doctor J. J. Moore, J. H. Lönberg, Doctor Walter, Doctor Stix, Charles Parsons and others of St. Louis have taken up the work as it was given to them by Mr. Strauss, and the milk pasteurizing plant is now in operation at No. 1725 North Thirtieth street.

The details of the work have been largely carried out by Doctor H. J. Scherck, a noted dispensary physician, who more than any other man of woman in St. Louis was in a position to realize the terrible menace that was hanging over the lives of the helpless little babies of this great city.

Doctor Scherck has given his time and his best thought and his greatest skill as a physician to the work of getting ready the plant, the product of which will bring health and life to thousands of babies and happiness to the hearts of thousands of mothers.

AT THE CITY DISPENSARY.

To fully appreciate the great need of such a plant in the city of St. Louis, one should spend a half day in the City Dispensary during the hot summer months. One mother after another will come and the physicians, bearing in their arms thin,

wasted little forms, with pinched little faces that show the agony that they are suffering. The mother's face is seamed with worry and tears stream down her cheeks as she tells of the life of her babe and how she has tried to save the life of the one she has in her arms. The first question the doctor asks is:

"What do you mean by everything?"

"Why, potatoes, corn beef and cabbage, beans, beer and whatever I have to eat. I give her just what I have," replies the mother in the tone of one in the assurance of having done her duty. The doctor sighs, the cause of so many little white caskets being filled is perfectly plain to him. He does not condemn the mother; he knows she has done her best. He tells her what to do, and she, as a rule, follows his instructions as near as it is possible for her to do so.

"The mothers do not mean to be criminally neglectful of their children. It is not their fault," said Doctor Scherck. "They do the best they can, the best they know. Oftentimes the mother has to support the family. She has to stand over the wash tub from morning until late at night—in this case—even if she nurses the child, her body becomes overheated and the milk is much stronger than human milk. It is too strong for the infant's tender stomach and must be modified."

MILK IS OFFERED.

"Then very often the milk is kept in un-

clean vessels, it is allowed to become sour and unsanitary, which is like so much poison to the baby. This plant is a God-send to poor, helpless infants of our city. I intend to establish a system whereby I can have trained nurses go into the homes of the city's poor and teach the mothers how to bath and care for their babies, and how to prepare their food."

The pasteurizing plant is immaculate. The minute you enter the door you are met by a cool breeze from the windows. The odor of cleanliness. You, who have had the pleasure of visiting your grand-mother's spring house out in the country, have an idea of the odor and the good things that the little St. Louis babies get from the St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.

Edwin A. Oberschelp, milk chemist, and his assistants are thoroughly instructed in the pasteurizing plant. Mr. Oberschelp explained the plant and the process of preparing the modified milk for the babies.

"In the first place," said Mr. Oberschelp, "the milk comes from a carefully selected herd. The most important thing is to get the milk as pure as possible. The cows are carefully inspected by a veterinary physician in order to ascertain whether they are perfectly healthy, then the milk is inspected by a bacteriologist to see whether it is free from bacteria. The cows are housed in a thoroughly modern up-to-date barn, well ventilated and with granitoid floors. The milking is done in a separate room, and the utmost care is exercised by the milkers, the milking utensils being thoroughly sterilized. The cows are treated very gently."

"The milking is done about 4 o'clock in the morning and shipped direct to us. I use cream and skimmed milk to get a homogeneous milk. The milk is kept in the can vats, where the cans are surrounded by ice water."

"We stir each can thoroughly and test it to see if it has the required standard. If it has I modify it. The bottles are filled and the milk is pasteurized and put in cold storage for delivery."

"I modify the milk and set as near to the human milk as possible. To do this I use fluid sugar of milk, lime water and

Pasteurizing Plant Established by Nathan Strauss of New York and Local Charitable Persons Now in Operation—Great Care Taken in Preparation of Food.

pure water. Where the physician asks for it, I use barley water or oat water. I, myself, would not use either barley or oat water except in cases of summer complaint, or something of that kind."

UNDER DOCTOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"No milk will be given or any diet of any kind, only under the instructions of a physician, as I believe that the first year of a child's life belongs in the hands of a physician. More babies are killed by following neighborhood advice than the world has any idea of. Babies are tender plants and will not stand experimenting."

"We have adopted four formulae, which we believe will fill the average need. The formulae will be used as they are required. When I have prepared each formula I make a thoroughly sterilized bottle and the bottles are filled, then it is put in the pasteurizer, and kept in there at a temperature of 145 degrees for thirty minutes. This kills or numbs all the germs."

"The bottles are sealed and placed in the cold storage for a week. The water for about ten minutes before being used for each feeding. Nine-tenths of the diseases of children are caused by improper food."

"Our capacity will supply 10,000 bottles per day, and we will be able to meet the demands made upon us."

"The bottles of milk should be kept in a cool place. A fresh bottle must be used for each feeding. The bottle of milk should be placed in a pan or can of warm water for about ten minutes before being used for the child, but the milk should not be boiled. The milk which is left in the bottle after the child is done feeding should be thrown away, because in heating it the composition of it has been changed. The bottle must not be opened until ready for use. The bottles should be rinsed with clean water. A fresh nipple should be used for each feeding."

"We thoroughly clean each bottle and the cork, then they are sterilized before they are used again."

"Do you think that poor mothers will help their babies?"

"Yes, every one of them. It is not their fault, they do not know any better. They have not the means to do it with. They want to do all they can for their children, but they are so helpless. They are the victims of circumstance. Already we have a good many applications and the mothers are just as anxious as we are to see their babies get better. This is the greatest charity that has ever been undertaken in St. Louis."

"Why do you dilute the milk?"

"Cow's milk is five or six times as heavy

as the human milk. The babies cannot digest it unless it is modified and made as near the human milk as possible. The milk must contain certain elements in order to be nourishing. Milk contains all the sustenance of life. A mature person could live on milk alone. It is a grave mistake for parents to feed children solid food before they are a year old. It is criminal the way some people feed little, helpless babies. They think because the baby eats it that it is good for them. The baby, of course, will eat whatever it gets it hands on from milk to carpet tacks."

BABY KNOWS LITTLE.

"It only knows two things—that its hands are to pick up things and its mouth is to put them in. He does not know the result. But parents are supposed to be reasonable beings, yet they give improper food to children, until they get the rights, or softening of the bone. Then they bewail them, and feel that they are made to suffer without just cause. It is only the effects of ignorance. No solid food should be given to a child until it is a year old. If the food that the baby is eating does not agree with him a physician should be consulted, and he will prescribe. His instructions should be followed carefully. Nine-tenths of the diseases of children are caused by improper food."

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BABY DISSECTED BEFORE MOTHER KNEW IT WAS DEAD.

She Visited Hospital Only to Discover That Child's Body Had Been Sent to a Medical College.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 2.—With a little rubber ball she had promised her child, Mrs. Thompson carried the steps of the General Hospital on Randall's Island, eager for a sight of his pale little face and big blue eyes.

"Why do you come here?" piped a child's voice from the top of the stairs. "Don't you know your Robbie is dead?"

The mother stood for a moment staring at her son's little playmate. Miss Fox, the head nurse, came out of the hospital.

"Is my son dead?" inquired the mother.

"Yes, yes, I believe so. See Mr. Mortimer."

With the ball trembling in her hand the mother hurried to the clerk's office.

"We sent it to Broome street. That's all I know about it," she alleges Chief Clerk Mortimer replied. He did not tell her it had been sent to the city morgue.

Mrs. Thompson had been a nurse on the island and she knew it had been received.

But that hall of death was filled with the stench victims and there was no time to spend on an agonized mother looking for a little boy's body.

She begged for help from the Gerry Society, which had committed the child to the island, but its clerks were not interested.

Finally the management of the Waldorf-

ASTORIA, where she is employed, took up her story, and the child's body was found at the Post Graduate Hospital, frozen and partly dissected.

INVESTIGATE CANINES' HOME.

Tramp Pets' Shelter Said to Be a Place of Starvation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 2.—The Bida-Wee home for tramp animals, established by Mrs. Henry C. Kibbe, in Yonkers, has been brought to the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The premises on Christfield street, between the Bida-Wee Club, of which Mrs. George Gould, Miss Harriet Bingham, A. T. Billington, Miss Connelley and other prominent members of society are members, were found by the society to be a place of starvation, filth and filth, and the dogs were suffering from neglect and disease.

Mrs. Kibbe started the home a year ago in the belief that the dogs which are turned loose by their owners on the streets of New York should have shelter. Mrs. F. Jett, the superintendent, remained there until six weeks ago, when she resigned.

"When I took charge the Bida-Wee Club agreed to pay me \$10 a month for a certain period, and also to furnish food, each week, with other things, such as coal, and so on. They did not keep their agreement."

Ferdinand Garjot, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said the dogs were in a deplorable condition. They were starved and had been sent to the home for a long time.

"I found one kennel," said Mr. Garjot, "exposed to the sun all day, and in it were seven dogs, all suffering from mange and distemper. I found in two other kennels twenty-three dogs, all sick. When I entered the kennel, the dogs were fighting viciously, and one was killed. Another dog, which had been bitten nearly to death, I threw over the fence."

"Superintendent Widenmuth told me the dogs were supposed to be fed on bread and meat, but that for some weeks no supplies were sent to the home and the dogs had to go without food."

Mr. Garjot says that Mrs. Kibbe said she never had known that the dogs were in such bad shape, and that there would be no delay in making the necessary changes.

BOTT STRADIVARIUS SOLD FOR \$9,000.

Celebrated Violin That Figured in Fletcher Case Is Owned by a Connecticut Man.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 2.—A violin of a sale in London of a Stradivarius violin once valued at \$8, for \$3,500, comes the announcement that the best-known "Strad" in this country, once owned by Joseph Jean Bott, has been sold for \$9,000. It was once pawned for \$4, and after wandering for eight years, was found again while Victor Fletcher, a well-known dealer, was on trial for the second time on the charge of stealing it.

Mr. Fletcher was exonerated, although he had been once sentenced, and he spoke of the sale of the famous instrument, to which he always refers as the Bott Stradivarius.

"That violin," said he, "was sold three weeks ago by the Bott estate to a Mr. Mitchell of Norwich, Conn., for \$9,000."

which, considering the excellence of the instrument, was no more than a fair price. It is a source of surprise to me to read that a dealer so well known as Mr. Mitchell of London should have parted with a genuine Stradivarius for \$9,000, although he gave \$1,500 for it to the itinerant dealer who originally purchased it for \$325.

It seems to me that there are far better judges of the worth of violins in this country than there are in London. I shall never forget the time that I saw the Bott violin. Could anyone have been deceived with regard to the value of such an instrument, I know not. It was merely a French copy, and I went expecting to see something worth one hundred times as much. It was not longer after it in arranging for its sale for \$3,000. The owner would not accept the certified check of Mrs. Adeline Patti for it, and it was not sold.

ONCE BROUGHT ONLY \$6.25.

KIPNAPERS CHASE BOY OF 7.

Parent Believes Men Were Endeavoring to "Get Even."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 2.—Bernard Shore, 7 years old, who went to sleep in the basement of his home at No. 44 East Fourteenth street, gave his father and the police of the East Fifth Street Station no end of trouble before he awoke and pretended to be dead. While his wife, Mrs. Shore, was going to the station and to police headquarters, from where a general alarm had been sent out, several times to see if any trace of his boy had been found.

At daylight Bernard appeared in the rooms where his parents were awaiting word of him. He said that he had been chased by the men, and had come home, hiding in the cellar and had gone to sleep there.